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need them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Massachuseus and sold by Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, and all respect

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

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age 10 cents.

F any one wishes to know what Slavery has done to

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus

WASHINGTON, D. C. "You are wet," she said; "why do you not

For the National Era. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A NEW ENGLAND GIRL

BY MARTHA RESSPECT

CHAPTER XI-Concluded Miss Agnes murmured something about heing no trouble for her to rise early; but as no one supported her, she drew me to her, and, kissing me tenderly on my cheek, whispered that I must "make her happy by being a good

But, as I lay awake that night, a light figure stole to my bed-side, and, stooping, let both tears and kisses fall on my head. I lifted up both said to the servant that entered. "Supper is over," she went on, turning to me, "but you will follow this person into the dining-room, and thus we remained some moments without

"Lina," she said, "do you remember Mr. Annesley?"

"Perfectly: I should know him among

added, seeing she did not speak. "In his way-yes," she said, slowly. "And who knows," she went on, as if giving expres sion to some query that had troubled her, and speaking very softly, as if to herself-" who knows if his way be not the right one, or, at least, as good as any. There are so many diversities of opinion, such different ways of doing things. Yet he puts, as Mr. Tyler justly o serves, his feeble natural sense of right in the Buchanan is President of a "section," and that place of religious principle, and of course he he was "elected by the South." Because the

I have not heard from Mr. Annesley but once her votes, that made his party surprising, for he is a very irregular correspondent, and his habits of travelling do not make it easy for him to be otherwise. I want you to remember that he is your friend, andand if anything should happen to me, that I cannot see after you-I don't mean that I will not, if I can, dear—he will help you; that is, when he gets home again, which I hope will be soon. I have written to Miss Annesley, to know when she expects him, and she says, "Miss Annesley! Has Mr. Ralph a sister?"

"No: Miss Anne Annesley is a cousin of his father and my mother—old enough to be his mother—who has lived in the family a great many years, and since his mother's death has had the care of the whole house."

"Does he keep house?" I asked, giving way to my curiosity to learn something of this per son of whom I had thought so much. "Yes; he has the house kept in just the order it was in his mother's lifetime, though he seldom stays there but a few days at a time. This is his address, No. 10 Beekman street,

New York.' She was silent a moment, before she said gathering my hands in hers—
"I am afraid I have not done by you as

wished and ought, or as Cousin Ralph wished, Lina—this is what I wanted to say to you.
Of course, Mr. Tyler did not know it, or he would not have objected to my seeing you in the morning—besides, he is so careful of me. I think if we were to live the time over-I mean that time after you came here before my marriage— I could do better now. My little dead baby has taught me so much; I have thought a great as if it made me better acquainted with little children, or else it made a little child of me!

I do not know what I said, for I felt her tears failures and ingratitude. I said something of this, but not half what my heart felt, and so we eight electoral votes: parted, to meet no more on earth.

was not, since the advent of Mrs. Reed, an unusually early hour in Miss Agnes's house. She was no sleeper herself, and indulged no one save her brother and his wife, in morning dreams. She was up then, as were Augustu and Sarah, and, for this once, Mr. Tyler also when, after swallowing a few mouthfuls of Margaret's nice breakfast, I could do no more from excitement. The stage-driver came to the door. My trunk was carried out, some cakes stuffed into my satchel, and I turned t say "good bye." Sarah and Augustus scarcel stopped eating to answer, and Mrs. Reed sai she hoped "I would be a better girl than I ha been there." Mr. Tyler himself put me int would try "to improve my time, and give satisfaction to Mrs. Ellis and the teachers — that nothing would give Mrs. Tyler and himself more pleasure, than to know that I had overcome my atural tendencies to evil with good."

He spoke kindly, and, I think now, sincerely And I am grateful that God has permitted me to live until I have learned to see how sincerely and honestly a person may pursue a mistaken course—to separate the sin from the sinner, and forgive him, as I have long since forgiven the

England March mornings—the coach crowded with passengers, some of which, the driver had told Mr. Tyler, would leave it at the next town. At first I was so occupied with the thought of my journey and my new prospects, that I did not mind being crowded; but, as the day wore on, my position became exceedingly uncomfortable. I was glad when we reached the city of H---, where I was to change stages for Mnear which Oaklawn was situated, which was some fifteen miles to the south, and some fortyfive miles from Chesterwood by the old stage route, though, by a direct cut across the country, the distance must have been considerably

From H .- I had more room; and, chilled through as I was with the cold, raw air, which had been gathering for some time into a thick, damp mist, I would willingly have opened the window to have caught a clearer view of the beautiful Connecticut, of which I caught glimpses through the glass, steaming with the alations from so many pairs of lungs. But I dared not propose such a thing; and weary of stretching my neck at the risk of dislocation, as the wheels slumped into the deep, soft loam of that region, benumbed and weary, I began to nod, and was nearly asleep when the sudden stoppage of the vehicle awoke me; and the driver, opening the door, said :

"Passenger for Oaklawn, please to get out!"
I stumbled out, and the driver, setting my trunk through the gateway into the yard, told ing his sent, erove off. This was my first intro-duction to Oaklawa, in the drizzling rain of a March twilight. I stood a moment, surveying the house-a large, square, wooden building, with a piazza and cupola, after the fishion of many country houses of the better sort, but it needed painting—the walls looked dingy in the rain—the bare pendent branches of the elms that ornamented the yard had a most melancholy and dispiriting look, as they swayed in the cold, east wind, and the dead flower stalks along the paved walk that led up to the hall door were black and mildewed, and forbidding. I trembled, as much from a feeling of dread and cliness as with the cold, while I stood there. I had expected some one would come out to meet me, as Mr. Tyler had written to announce to them the time of my arrival; but seeing no one, and not deeming it prudent to remain longer in the rain, I mustered courage, and, walking up to the door, rang the bell—nervously, I suppose, for it was almost instantly answered, by the appearance of a servant. I intered the name of Mrs. Ellis, and was conducted into a back room, opening from the hall, where there was a fire in a large airtight stove, near which the servant placed a chair, and saying, as she did so, "that I was a new scholar, she s'posed," and "that the mistress would soon be in," left me alone.

She did not come so soon, but that half a dozen girls preceded her, and took their places round a large table at the farther side of the room, upon which stood a large solar lamp, which flung a soft radiance over their young heads, as they gathered there, and opened their text-books. Their ages were from ten to sixtext-books. Their ages were from ten to ex-teen, I judged. At first they did not speak to me, though I feit that they often stole glances that way, and interchanged looks. At last, one of them turned round and spoke:

I had no time to reply, for instantly their eyes were all fastened on their books, and a lady of tall, dignified shape and air entered, and walked directly up to me. "You are the new pupil from Chesterwood?"

she said. Her voice was clear, firm, and rather sharp, though not unpleasant; and looking up, I answered in the affirmative. "I did not expect you so soon: the 18th, Mr. Tyler said—to day is only the 15th. Yes, the '18th,'" she went on, taking from the shelf her ivory tablets, and consulting them. "But

you must be tired, and need some supper." She rang the bell. "Remove Miss —, Miss"—
"I am Zerlina Lathrop," I said, seeing her hesitate, and giving the name by which it had pleased Miss Agnes to have me known in Chesterwood, though her husband seldom honored

"Remove Miss Lathrop's wet wrappers," she and thus we remained some moments without then she will show you to your room; No. 10, speaking. rising will ring at six, the breakfast bell at six and a half; you will be expected to be punc tual." With a slight gesture, we were dis-missed; and, an half hour later, I had forgotthousand. I think he must be very good!" I ten both Chesterwood and Oaklawn, in a heavy

DEFENCE OF REPUBLICANISM. SPEECH OF HON, JOHN J. PERRY, of Maine.

slumber.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 18

[CONCLUDED.] Your own witness, more honest than many who testify in relation to this matter, says that must be in grevious error."

Then, as if suddenly recollecting herself, she turned to me. "I was going to say, Lina, that South gave Mr. Buchanan a large majority of since you came here. But that is not What beautiful consistency there is between the preaching and practice of modern Democracy? Let the country judge.
5. Another charge made by the President

against the Republican party is, that it is opposed to the "equality of the States."

In speaking of the Presidential election

"The people have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all the States of the Union

This idea of "State equality," about which we have recently heard so much, like squatter sovereignty, is a modern invention, and if its paternity can be traced back, its inventor de serves a patent made perpetual. The Democratic party, like old Rip Van Winkle, after a sleep of seventy years, seems to have waked up, and made the wonderful discovery that there is an inequality in the States, and that the Southern States are the suffering parties. It is not "bleeding Kansas," but the old story of the "bleeding South." In order to settle this matter, it will be necessary to revert to facts, post up the books, and see how the account stands between the North and the South In the first place, under the Constitution, the South have a representation based upon prop-erty, in allowing three fifths of all slaves to be counted. This right, which the North does not have, gives the South twenty-six members upon

In the Senate, six millions of free whites in fifteen slave States have thirty Senators; thirteen millions in sixteen free States have only thirty-two. In the House of Representatives, six millions South have ninety members, and thirteen millions North have one hundred and forty-four. The same ratio in the North as in the South would give the North one hun dred and ninety-five members-a loss to the free

Take another view of this question of "State upon my hands, and every slow drop seemed to weigh down my heart with a sense of my own Buchanan twenty-eight electoral votes, and five

| eight electoral | ·ou | 385 . | 100 |
|-----------------|-----|--------------|----------------|
| | | SOUTH. | 1.4 |
| States. | | Total vote. | Electoral vote |
| Arkansas - | • | - 32,724 | 4 |
| Delaware - | * | - 14,484 | 3 |
| Mississippi - | | - 60,155 | 7 |
| Louisiana - | | - 42,878 | 6 |
| South Carolina | | 50,000 | 8 |
| | | | - |
| Five Southern | Sta | tes 200,241 | 28 |
| | | NORTH. | |
| Maine - | × | - 106,782 | 8 |
| New Hampshire | e | - 71,139 | 5 |
| Iowa : | | - 89,812 | 4 |
| Michigan - | | - 125,461 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | | - 119,538 | 5 |
| | | | _ |
| Five Northern | Ste | ates 512,732 | 28 |

Thus 200,241 voters in five Buchanan State have as much political power as 512,732 voters in the same number of Fremont States. In other words, two men in the South have as much power in deciding the Presidential ques tion as fice in the North. How unjust to the South! What monstrous State inequality!
But to another inquiry, have the South beer unfairly dealt by in the distribution of the of fices? Let facts decide the question.

From the official records I have prepared the following table, which shows how some of the principal offices have been divided between the two sections of the country, since the organization of the General Government to the present

| Canal . | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Officers. | Years filled from slave States | Years filled from free States. | Difference in favor of South. |
| President of the Unite | ed | | |
| Status | - 48 | 93 | 25 |
| President of the Sens | ter | | 1000 |
| pro tempere - | - 86 | 11 | 49 |
| Speaker of the House | OI, | | |
| Representatives | - 43 | 25 | 18 |
| Secretary of State | - 40 | 27 | 13 |
| Secretary of War | - 36 | 34 | 2 |
| Secretary of the Nav | vy 30 | 23 | 2 |
| Attorney General | - 42 | 25 | 17 |
| Chief Justices Suprar Court of the Unit | | | |
| States | - 55 | 9 | 46 |
| Associate Justices the Supreme Court | of | | / |
| the United States | - 243 | 184 | 59 |
| | far. | **** | - |
| Aggregate - | - 597 | 206 | 231 |
| The South, wit | h its sig m | illions, kas | had over |

ons, less than two fifths of the aggregate tim filled by the above important offices.

The Supreme Court of the United States h now a majority from the slave States. ronged in the distribution of the offices and places in the different Departments in Wash ngton, I have compiled from the "Blue Book" the following table, giving the number of clerks and employes in each Department, and the sections of country from which they have beer

| Departments. | Whole No em- ployed. | From slave terri- terri- | From free terri- | Difference in favor of South. |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| State Department - | - 36 | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| Treasury Department | - 445 | 2-17 | 1,543 | 195 |
| Interior Department - | - 540 | 349 | 101 | 148 |
| War Department - | - 84 | 61 | 20 | 44 |
| Navy Department - | - 52 | 39 | 13 | 26 |
| Post Office Department | - 90 | 47 | 43 | 4 |
| Att'y General's Departs | nent 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| And the second s | - | - | - | |

Taking the ratio of population, which is fair basis, out of the 1,247 persons employed in the different Departments at Washington he free States are entitled to more than two thirds, while they have only about one fourth. Here are the facts. Now let the House and country judge for themselves of the justice or reasonableness of this cry of "inequality of States" which is now going up from the South.

I now call the attention of the House and country to the manner in which the "State equality" Democracy carry their new doctrine

Take the ten most important standing com-mittees in the Senate, where this same "State equality" Democracy are in a majority, and have everything in their own way, and see how

| Committees. | from | | from slave States. | and Sou | th Repub- | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| oreign Relation | s | - | Virginia, | 5 | 1 | |
| inance - | | - | Virginia, | 6 | - | |
| commerce - | - Wi | scons | in | 5 | 1 | |
| dilitary Affairs | - Cali | forni | a, | 6 | | |
| Navai Affairs | • | - | Florida, | 5 | 1 | |
| ost Office and | 1 | | 2 2 2 2 | | | |
| Post Roads | - | - | Texas, | 4 | 2 | |
| ndian Affairs | | - | Arkansa | 9, 6 | - | |
| udiciary - | | - | S. Caroli | na, 6 | - | |
| District of Colum | hin. | | Mississip | pi, 5 | - | |
| l'erritories - | - Illin | nois, | - | 5 | 1 | |
| | | - | | | | |
| | | 3 | 7 | 53 | 6 | |

upon that floor-are entirely disfranchized, and excluded from all these important committees. Of these ten committees, seven have chairmen from the South, and three from the North. Of the fifty-nine places upon these committees, thirty-six are from the slave States, and twenty-three from the free States. Virginia has her two Senators placed at the head of the two most important committees in the Senate, while old Massachusetts is entirely kicked out of the ring. This is illustrating the doctrine

of "equality of States" with a vergeance.

Then look at the magnanimity, the boundless liberality, of the "equality" party of this country, in allowing or permitting six Republicans out of fifty-nine, on these ten committees, to be placed at or near the tail end of a portion of

But it is contended by Southern politicians that unless they can carry their slaves into the Territories, and there hold them as slaves, they are not on terms of equality with the prople of the free States. I have no time to argue the constitutional question herein involved, and it is not necessary to an answer to this ssumption. You desire to carry your slaves into the common Territories. Very well; the people of the North do not interfere with you is doing that. You go another step, and say on cen legally hold them there as slaves; but the ques-

tion immediately arises, by what au hority?
And here Southern men entirely cangree.
Some say slaves can be holden in the l'erritories by the operation of the Constitution; others contend that they are holden in spite of the Constitution; while a third class carry the doctrine of State sovereignty to such extremes, that they carry the local laws of the States into late upon the question of Slavery, says:

the Territories with them.

Section two of article four of the Constitution of the United States, which you so often quote, to remind Northern men of their costi utional duties, settles this whole thing agait'st you. 'No person held to service or labor in one State, UNDER THE LAWS THEREOF, escap ng into another," &c., &c. Here the Constitution expressly declares, that "persons" (which Southern gentlemen construe to mean slaves) are held by virtue of State law; and if you can carry your local laws out of a State, in b other territory, then you need no "fugitive slave law" to reclaim your slaves; and this section of the Constitution is not only unnecessity, but

substantially void.

Slaveholders accuse the people of the North of a desire to exclude their slave property from the Territories, and call this "State inequality;" and yet they would drive the free laborers of the North from the Territories, and occupy them exclusively themselv's, and call this "State equality." Carry Slavery into the Territories, and there give it a legal existence, and you drive out free white labor or the reason that slave labor so degrades free white labor, that the two cannot exist together. This attempt, on the part of the South, to give Slavery a legal protection in the Terri-tories, is nothing less than a attempt to exclude the people of the free States from the public domain, and usurp the common proper! of all the States, and dispose of the same for the exclusive benefit of the slave power.

6. Another charge of the President, gainst

the people of the free States is the "Navery agitation" which has followed the reper of the Missouri Compromise. Speaking of the tepesting of the restriction, he says: "Then I slowed he cry of alarm from the North agai ist imputed Southern encroachments." The history of human Governments is full of just such ex-

Looking over the past, it will be seen that whenever an insulted people have resisted the usurpations of tyrants, they have always been met with the cry of "Agitation!" I shall go into no argument to prove that the President himself, and those who were engaged with him in the repeal of the Missouri compac, have been the direct cause of all the Slavery agitation that has existed in this country for he last two years. The whole thing sticks to b m and his aiders and abettors, like the leps ay of Naaman, and not all the waters that ro the face of God's heritage can ever wasl it out. The impartial historian, as he recof s the against him; and in the invisible futu b, like a spectral ghost, it will travel with him ide by ide down the tide of time, until both the man and his acts are blotted out from the f smory

The President, in his labored argue ent in favor of the repeat of the Missouri rest iction, says:
"Congress legislated upon the subject

such terms as were most consonant w h the principle of popular sovereignty which underies our Government." And then substantially avers that the beople approved the repeal, and adopted the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the

recent Presidential election. So far from this being true, the Democratic party has no settled opinion as to the et ent or limitation of the "principle" of squatter sover-eignty; and its leading members are to day at loggerheads, all over the country, as) what the section in the Nebraska bill means. Squatter sovereignty North is one thing, and squatter sovereignty South is quite another; and they are so diametrically opposed to each off r, that they never can be made to harmoni *. To place this matter right before the Ho: ie and the country, I desire to read from several speeches made during the present ses, jon, by leading members in the Democratic farty, in which this question of popular sovere inty is fully discussed. I will first quote cer, tin extracts defining "squatter sovereignty' South.

An honorable Senator from Tenness & Mr. Jones, in a recent speech in the Senat , when speaking of the doctrine of squatter so reign-

ty, says:
"I regretted, Mr. President, that ti + Sena tor from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler,] ho addressed the Senate at length on this abject, felt it to be his duty to take up that q estion. and bring it here, knowing, as he my t have

Another honorable Senator, [Mr. M son, of Virginia, in a speech the present session, said:
"The Kansas bill was intended to degate to the occupants of the Territories v tatever power Congress possessed over all sul ects of rightful legislation; but of course tould delegate no more; and when we den id that Congress possessed any power to legi late on the Territorial Legislature could have it, be-cause Congress could not delegate wh t it did

not possess."
Another distinguished Senator, [ex-G | vernor Brown, of Mississippi,] in an elaborate speech in the Senate a few days since, said:

"In my opinion, squatter sovereignty is a isnomer, and territorial sovereignty a humbug. I understand, sir, what is meant by State sovereignty; and in my opinion there is no other kind of sovereignty existing in the country. Squatter sovereignty, territorial so 'ereignty, and popular sovereignty, (when ap slied to the Territories,) all belong to the same catego-ry, and they are all political absurdities, in my

In this body, since the present session commenced, a distinguished gentleman, Colonel Orr, of South Carolina, in defining Pis posi-

"I am one of those who do not believe in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I do not believe that the Kansas Webraska bill est blishes or recognises squatter sovereignty within the limits of the Territories of Kansas and bebraska; and the process of reasoning by which I reach that result is, that I see no anticrity in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to pass the Wilfist proviso or any Anti-Slavery restrictions in the Ter-

An honorable member from Georg's, [Mr. Crawford,] in a recent speech, said.

"I hold it is important that a Territorial Legislature shall not exercise a power which is both unjust and unconstitutional. The only is both unjust and unconstitutional. The only time at which sovereign power can be exercised by the people of a Territory is in the fermation of the ather, as the only hope by the people of a Territory is in the fermation of a State Government, and at no other."

Another honorable gentleman from Virginia, Mr. McMullin, in a colloquy with the Hon.

H. Marshall, of Kentucky, when speking of the opinions of Senator Mason, of Irginia,

"I will not recount the horrors and outrages committed in the past upon this soil; my heart sickens at the contemplation."

Sir, the wrongs done to the people of Kansas,

"He and every member from Virgit a upon have been half told. this floor repudiate the doctrine of quatter sovereignty, as promulgated by Generi Cass."

I will now call attention to the deficition of not avail him. What are the facts? When Gov.

of this Union—to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, of this Union—to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler:]

"Mr. Wade. Does Mr. Buchanan believe committees, while three of the sovereign States in expressed by an honorable Senator from that the people of a Territory, while in a terristrife torial state, have the power to exclude Sla

very?
"Mr. Bigler. I cannot answer the Senator as to Mr. Buchanan's views of the constitutional question. I can give my own, if the Senator "Mr. Wade. Well, let us have your opinions

if you please.
"Mr. Bigler. There can be no difference of opinion as to what the Kansas-Nebraska bill means. Its terms are explicit. It confers upon the people of the Territory all the law-making power which Congress possesses under the Constitution. If the authority delegated be sufficient, the people have a law-making power equal to any question. This is a point, however, as to the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. My construction of that in strument certainly is of very little importance but still I am willing to express it. I am of opinion that the people, through their local Legislature, have that power. I arrive at this conclusion, because I can see but two sources of law-making power for a Territory—the one, Congress; and the other, the people. I hold that, when Congress has conferred upon the people of a Territory all the law-making power which it possesses under the Constitution, the power is complete in the people, equal to the question of domestic Slavery, or any other sub-

An honorable gentleman from Indiana, [Mr English, who is a leading member of the Democratic party, in a late speech in this House, when referring to the right of the people of a late upon the question of Slavery, says: "I hold my position to be the correct one

that the people have the right to determine the question, for the time being, when they are organized into a Territorial Government." * "This question is within their control, from the time the organic act is passed and put into Democracy South denies that Congress, unde

the Constitution, has any power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and consequently cannot delegate a power it does not itself possess to the people of a Territories. bemocracy North admits that Congress has

this power, that it can confer it upon the people of a Territory, and that they, through their local Legislature, can exercise it.

In the controversy now going on between the Democratic and Republican parties upon this question, the Democracy North admit away their whole case. They admit the power contended for by the Republicans; and the only remaining question between them is one of expediency, whether it shall be exercised by Congress or transferred to the needs of the Toric ress, or transferred to the people of the Terri

But Democracy South lays down the doctrine that the Constitution, proprio vigore, carries Slavery into the Territories. Their position is simply this: that the Constitution operates to protect and legalize Slavery in all the Territories during their whole territorial existence, and that the people are not only without power, but are absolutely prevented by the Constitution from legislating, or otherwise protecting themselves against its introduction or existence Every intelligent man knows the "domestic in stitutions of a Territory are formed" long be fore the time when they form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State. Hence the people of a Territory, instead of being left "perfectly free," have the institution of Slavery forced upon them, with no power, on their part, to resist, until it is too late to make resistance of any practical benefit.

Northern Democrats preach "squatter sover eignty" with an apparent show of fairness; Southern Democrats hold up the shadow, but cout at the subs ce. There is one thing certain, this miserable humbug has had its day. The delusion has been practiced upon the peo-ple in the free States for the last time. Northern Democrats will hereafter be compelled by South totally and unqualifiedly to abandon the doctrine of popular sovereignty—their only practical weapon of defence in the free States. They will yield, as they always have done: and this surrender will be an end of the old Democratic party in every free State in the 8. I shall have time only to notice very brief-

ly one other charge made by the President against the North and the Republican party. In speaking of the troubles in Kansas, "But the difficulties in that Territory have

been extravagantly exaggerated, for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts."

This is a dignified imputation from the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, but it does not attain to the dignity of originality. It is a plagiarism—an idea caught up by the President from the "hustings," the stump, and the bar-becue, without giving due credit for its authorship—a rehash of an old worn-out, exploded philippic, almost everywhere made by the supporters of Mr. Buchanan in the late canvass.

The President says the Kansas troubles have The President says the Kansas troubles have been "extravagantly magnified," and then charges the people of the North with direct falsehood—and that these falsehoods have been "reiterated" over and again, and all for political effect. No wonder the President labors long and hard in this part of his message to conceal his own guilt in relation to the infa nous and damnable wrongs and outrages that have been committed against the Free State men of Kansas within the two last years. What would he not give to blot out from the history of his Administration that "bloody page" which will go down to posterity a burning disgrace upon the American name—a "hissing and a y-word" in the mouths of all who hate our free

nstitutions? Sir. it is too late for the President to turn special pleader, and undertake to deny the facts by technical shifts. The President, and not the people, has already been tried upon the main issue, and pronounced guilty; but if it were otherwise, he is "estopped" by his own acts. The fields of Kansas are still red with the blood of its citizens, murdered by the minions of his Administration, under the color of law. Her buildings have been fired and burnt to the ground, under the mockery of judicial author-ity. Her territory has been invaded by armed mobs; and the "Goths and Vandals" of the nineteenth century have usprped by brute force the elective rights of her citizens. Her public rivers, nature's great highways, have been for mouths blocked up by robbers and highwaymen, who have killed, plundered, and robbed peaceable and quiet citizens, passing down their waters, hunting them down like dogs in the streets. Citizens of Kansas, for the enormous crime of defending their lives, the lives of their wives and children, from rapine and murder, have been seized by the paid tools of this Administration, dragged into fetid cells, and even left to sicken and die amid the pestilential vapors of their loathsome dungeons. Laws that would have disgraced the darkest day of the darkest age that ever had an existence since the light of civilization first dawned upon the foottool of the Almighty, have been forced upon the people of Kansas by this Administration.

"Extravagantly exaggerated?" I call to the stand Governor Geary, one of the President's own witnesses, and will let him answer this unjust arraignment of the people of the North.

and Breckinridge Club," dated Lecompton, November 27, 1856, and published in the Washington Union of December 12, he says: "When I accepted my present position, the whole country was convulsed by scenes daily enacted in Kansas, and many good men looked on with apprehensions for the safety of the Union." * * "The biterness of feeling upon my advent here was greater than I nau anticipated, or can be imagined by persons not witnessing it. Both parties had prepared for

of peace.
"I will not recount the horrors and outrage
"I will not recount the horrors and outrage Sir, the wrongs done to the people of Kansas,

instead of having squatter sovereignty North, as given by two distinguished Democrats at the present tession, representing the Northern wing of the ? party.

First, I will read a colloquy in the Senate,

Every slave State is represented on the above and call especial attention to the opinions there- was appointed in his place. During the whole time that he occupied that position, civil war reigned in Kansas, every day threatening to involve the whole nation in the same bloods

> Governor Geary confirms this, when he Both parties were actually marching to meet each other in fratricidal strife, each re-

solved upon the utter extermination of each other, as the only hope of peace."

It was not only "war," but the most horrible of all wars -a war of "utter extermination." With these tragic scenes passing before him, the President regained Shannon in office month ofter mouth, nor did he remove him until com-pelled by the friends of Mr. Buchanan, to save or mand his party from irretrievable political Robert Toombs

Why were Lecompte and Donaldson kept in A Dem office until the President was put in an extremity by Governor Geary, and obliged to listen to his wiskes in ridding the people of Kansas from their bloody misrule?
Sir, these things have not been done in a

corner. The eagle eyes of the whole American people have been upon them. The blood of the murdered citizens of Kansas "cries from the ground" against this National Administration, while their spectral ghosts rise up from their graves, point to the President, and, in the low murmurings of the dead, declare, "Thou art the

A word as to the allusions of the President with reference to the defeat of the Republican party, and I have done. If the President supposes the Republican party dead, he is greatly istaken. Senocor Brown, of Mississippi, in his speech in the Senate, to which I have

eferred, when speaking of this party, said:
"We cannot close our eyes to the light that before us. Wa have seen this party rise from little, despiser band, and grow stronger and tronger, until i marches in triumph through twelve Northern States, and is defeated in the remaining four by a vote so close as to make our victory over it almost a defeat."

The Republi an party was not founded for single campaign. Its mission is to bring back the Federal Government to the principles and policy of the early fathers. Although it is scarcey a year since it was formally organized, its rinciples to day are in the ascendency in a najority of the States of this Union. It has taken its position, and its opponents may as well understand now, as hereafter, that it takes no backward steps.

These thirty-one States contain one million

four hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and five square miles, and the Territories without these S ates contain one million four hundred and seventy-two thousand and sixtyfive-a territor, larger than all the States put

Whether there vast Territories shall hereafter be the abales of the free or the enslaved; whether the woodman's ax shall break the solitudes of the forest in the hands of nature's no bleman, the free laborer, or be plied by the degraded African, are questions of no ordinary nagnitude and importance. This great queson, the extension of Slavery into free territory, has been raised by the South, and it will be manfully met by the North. Yes, gentlemen of the South, we meet you with a bold front upon this great battle ground. Our fathers oiled on through the perils and conflicts of the levolution, to make this land a home for the free. They be queathed to us the grand princi-ples of Liberty, so vividly portrayed in the Dec-laration of Independence and the Constitution of our common country. We will revere their nemories-we will listen to their voices coming up from their si adowy graves from a thousand battle fields: " Iy sons, scorn to be slaves."

SPECIAL SUSSION OF THE SENATE. March 10th, the Senate was occupied in Ex-

Wedne day, March 11, 1857. Mr. Benjamir, from the Committee on the udiciary, to w. ich was referred the protest signed by certain members of the House and Senate of Penns clvania, alleging certain irregularities and ill galities in the election of the Hon. Simon Ca aeron, submitted an elaborate report, covering all the grounds of the case. The committee are unanimously of the opinion that no facts are presented tending in the slightest degree to impair the validity of the election 1. Wm. F. Russell. Mr. Camero . In relation to the charge made, that cor upt means were used in the egislature to s cure the election of Mr. Camron, the committee think it too vague and in- 15 Edward Dodd.*† definite to found any proceedings upon.

Mr. Pugh, a riember of the committee, sub- 17. F. E. Spinner.*; mitted a minor ty report, contending that the accusation ough to be inquired into.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, thought it was the business of the Pennsylvania Legislature to purge itself, f corrupt, instead of applying to the Senate of the United States for medica-

Mr. Foot substitted the following resolution: Resolved, Tha Simon Cameron is entitled to is seat upon this floor, as a legally-chosen Senator from the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Benjamin submitted the following reso-

lution for consideration : Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate btain for the use of the Senate, from the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sandford; the same to be furnished as an extract from the forthcoming volame of the reports of the decisions of this court during the December term of 1856, and that the same be paid for out of the contingent 11. Wm. L. Dewart. fund of the Sengte, at a rate not exceeding fif-teen cents for one hundred pages; provided the same be delivered stitched, with paper covers, in pamphlet form.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of Executive business, and, after being engaged therein until four o'clock, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, March 12, 1857. The President of the Senate obverved that the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Loui dana, directing the Secretary to procure for the use of the Senate twenty thousand copies of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott vs. John A. F. Sandford, shou'd have been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingen Expenses of th , Senate, under the rule ; and it

g'clock, and a mained therein until ten minutes past 5 o'cl ck, when the doors were opened. The Senate hen took up for consideration the resolution fixing the adjournment of the Senate withou day at one o'clock on Saturday next. On this question the year and nays were

demanded. The Report ; did not hear what was said on this subject, hother than Mr. Slidell said that he might take it upon himself to say that the President would not have any further com-

munication to make. Mr. Bright shverved that the matter of fixing the time of adjournment was a question of such perfect indifference, that he would not vote one way or the other.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Chandler, Clay, Critten-den, Douglas, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, John-son, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee-25. NAYS-Messrs, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell

of Tennessee, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-12. The Senate then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

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THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.)

Term expires.
Albert G. Brown Clement C. Clay, jr. - 1859
Benjamin Fitzpatrick - 1861
ARKANSAS.
William K. Sebastian - 1869
Robert W. Johnson - 1861
CONNECTICUT.

Albert G. Brown-Michigan.
Michigan.
A Republican - Charies E. Stuart
Missouri.
A Democrat - A Democrat - New HAMPSID James Dixon -Lafayette S. Foster - 1863 NEW HAMPSHIRE. - 1861 John P. Hale -James Bell -CALIFORNIA. Vacancy A Republican ... William H. Seward DELAWARE NEW JERSEY 1859 A Democrat William Wright 1863 NORTH CAROLINA 1861 David S. Reid -David L. Yulee Asa Biggs - OHIO.

Benjamin F. Wade George E. Pugh PENNSYLVANIA

A Democrat

William Bigler -- 1863 - 1863 WISCONSIN. - 1861 A Republican -

> - 1963 RECAPITELATION BY FIGURES Democrats, (in Roman) - - - - Opposition, (in Italies) - - - - Vacancies and doubtful - - -Total members - - - - 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and thirty-four members. ARKANSAS.

1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA.

1. George S. Hawkins. ILLINOIS. I. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris. 2. J. E. Farnsworth.† 7. Jas. C. Allen.* 3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith.

3. Owen Lovejoy.† 4. William Kellogg. † 9. S. S. Marshall.* 5. Isaac N. Morris. 7. John G. Davis 1. James Lockhart. 2. Wm. H. English.* 8. James Wilson.† 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 3. James Hughes. 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton.* 5. David Kilgore.† 11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Grigg.

1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.† MAINE. 1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.† 2. Chas. J. Gitman. † 5. I. Washburn, jr.* 3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.† MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*† 2. Jas. Buffinton.*† 8. C. L. Knapp.* 3. W. S. Damrell.*† 9. Eli Thayer. 4. L. B. Comins.*† 10. C. C. Chaffee.*† 5. A. Burlingame.*† 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis.*†

1. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D. Walbridge.*†
2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.† 1. F. P. Blair, jr.† 5. S. H. Woodson 6. John S. Phelps.*
7. Sam. Caruthers.* 2. — Anderson.‡
3. Jas. S. Green.

4. — Craig.t NEW JERSEY. 1. I. D. Clawson.*† 4. John Huyler. 2. G. R. Robbins. *+ 5. J. R. Wortendyke. 3. G. B. Adrian. NEW YORK

1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane 2. George Taylor. 19. Oliver A. Morse. 3. Dan. E. Sickles. 20. O. B. Matteson.* 4. John Kelly.* 21. H. Bennett.*† 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin, 6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. 7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.* 25. Ed. B. Morgan.* 8. Horace F. Clark. 26. E. B. Pottle † 27. J. M. Parker.*† 11. Wm. F. Russell. 28. Wm. H. Kelsey.* 12. John Thompson, 29. S. G. Andrews. 13. Ab. B. Olin + 30. J. W. Sherman. 14. Erastus Corning. 31. S. M. Burroughs.

32. Israel T. Hatch. 16. Geo. W. Palmer.† 33. R. E. Fenton. 1. G. H. Pendleton. 11. V. B. Horton * 2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 13. John Sherman.* 3. L. D. Campbell.*† 14. Philemon Biiss. 5. Richard Mott.*† 16. O. B. Thompson. 6. J. R. Cockerel. 17. Wm. Lawrence. 7. Aaron Harlan.* 18. Benj. Leiter.*†

8. Benj. Stanton.*;
9. — Hall. 19. Edward Wade.* 20. J. R. Giddings. 10. Joseph Miller. 21. J. A. Bingham.* 1. T. B. Florence.* 14. G. A. Grow. *+ 2. Ed. J. Morris, t 15. Alison White. 16. John J. Abel. 3. James Landy. 4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly. 18. John R. Edie.*1 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.* 7. Henry Chapman. 20. Wm. Montgome 21. David Ritchie 8. J. G. Jones.* 9. A. E. Roberts.*† 22. S. A. Purviance. Wm. Stewart.† 24. J. L. Gillis. 25. John Dick.*†

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. John McQueen.* 4. P. S. Brooks. 2. Wm. P. Mills. 5. James L. Orr.* 3. L. M. Keitt.* VERMONT. 3. H. E. Royce.t 1. E. P. Walton.t 2. J. S. Morrill.*† WISCONSIN.

1. John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurst.* 2. C. C. Washburn.*† * Members of the present Congre Buchaneers . † Republicans - -Total - - - - 100

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business at a quarter past 11 THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE.

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